

A CHANGE IN SYNONYMY IN DREPANULATRIX  
(LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRIDÆ)

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*Drepanulatrix bifilata ella* (Hulst), new combination

*Diastictis ella* Hulst, 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 23, p. 332. Barnes and McDunnough, Contributions to the natural history of the Lepidoptera of North America, vol. 3, p. 182.

*Cymatophora ella*, Dyar, 1902, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus., vol. 52, p. 213; 1904, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 6, p. 224.

*Drepanulatrix ella*, Barnes and McDunnough, 1917, Check list, p. 112. Rindge, 1949, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 94, p. 253.

When the unique female type of this moth was first examined in the summer of 1948, it was not feasible to make a genitalic preparation. Since then, through the courtesy and cooperation of Dr. Pepper and Dr. Schmitt of the Department of Entomology at Rutgers University, a genitalic slide has been prepared of this type specimen. This shows that the author was incorrect in placing *ella* as a synonym of *Drepanulatrix unicalcararia* (Guenée); instead, it should be associated with the widespread and variable *D. bifilata* (Hulst). If the locality is correctly given for this specimen ("Was. T.") it had best be tentatively placed as a northern subspecies of *bifilata*, although no other specimens of this species are known from that far to the north (see Rindge, *loc. cit.*, p. 261, fig. 4).

As it is obviously impossible to characterize a subspecies from a single specimen, particularly in a group showing as much variability as the species of *Drepanulatrix*, it will not be done here. The type specimen has the forewings above an immaculate orange, with a small and faint dark discal dot and with a very few darker scales in cell  $M_3$  where the t. p. line normally runs; there is no trace of the two, usually prominent, dark spots on the costa marking the inception of the cross lines; hind wings

above dull yellowish or cream colored; under surfaces of both wings a unicolorous pale yellow white. The genitalia of the type specimen are apparently indistinguishable from those of *biflata biflata* (Hulst) and *biflata ruthiaria* Sperry.